

SPORTS

A NEW 10,000 M RECORD

A world record was set during the USSR championship in the 10,000 m running race for women, which took place in Odessa concurrently with the USSR track and field athletics cup. The record was established by Raisa Sadetdinova, a Master of Sport from L'lyonovsk who ran the distance in 31 min 27.57 sec.

A DIFFICULT VICTORY

Having won 1-0 from Hungary in the elimination match of the Olympic Tournament in Budapest, the Soviet National Olympic Team is now at the head of the tournament table in their group, with five points to its credit.

Victory came to the Soviet footballers only at the last minute when Charenkov scored a direct hit into Kovacs's goal. In two previous games featuring the Soviet team, a draw 2-2 was the result of the away game with Bulgaria, and then in Moscow it won 3-0 from Greece.

The USSR Team drew 2-2 in a training game in West Berlin against the local team of Gera.

SOVIET CHESS PLAYERS SET THE TONE

It is certainly true that at a number of international contests over the past few days the tone has been set by the Soviet chess players. Moscow student Myura Khasanova has retained her lead of the world's first championship for girls under twenty in Mexico City. With only two rounds to go, she won 9.5 points after eleven rounds.

With three rounds before the finish, young Soviet Grandmaster Gari Kasparov is still at the top of the tournament table in the Yugoslav city at Niksic. In the 12th round he drew with Ulf Andersson, from Sweden. Kasparov's runner-up Bent Lar-

sen, of Denmark, is only a point and a half behind. We have already reported that the Soviet women chess player Nina Guriel achieved victory at the international women's championship in the Soviet Mikhail Chigorin Memorial Contest. A double victory among the men could well be won by Anatoly Vaisner, an international chess master from Novosibirsk who coached USSR champion Lev Nishits. He has won enough points to rate as a Grandmaster, and he is counting on winning the contest whose fate will be decided after the unfinished games have been played.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

SOVIET TEAM WINS 'RUDÉ PRAVO' PRIZE

The USSR national hockey team has begun its Olympic season with a serious test. They have played two matches in the "Rudé právo" competition in Czechoslovakia against the hosts who are very strong opponents. Our players won both these games carrying away the "Rudé právo" prize. This victory was not an easy one, as many of the key players had been injured in previous games and were unable to come to Czechoslovakia. The coaches were forced to regroup the entire team.

The first game began with the USSR using tactics which baffled the Czechoslovak team. From the start, the Soviets led 2-0. The rivals failed to attempt to turn the tide. The Soviet team won 5-3. An especially brilliant performance was put in by Sergei Makarov who scored two goals. Nor did Makarov relent in the second match.



Photo by Sergei Proskov

The national men's basketball championship continues in this country. Last year's champions Kovrov Krasny and the silver medalists Metallurg of the Moscow Region town of Vityaz are the current leaders. Metallurg won the final round a home game with Zvezda Krasnodar. A flash from this game is shown in the photo. The championship ends in late September.



Stadium open to everyone

The annual Open Day has been held at the Lenin Central Stadium at Luzhniki in Moscow.

During that day, both Muscovites and their guests had a chance to meet world, European and Olympic champions. They also saw demonstration performances by athletes, boxers, sambo wrestlers, and gymnasts. The opportunity was available for consultations with specialists in 32 sports. Probably considered the most enjoyable part of the day was when thousands of the guests at the stadium took part in various contests.



In which he also made two direct hits and was undoubtedly the best player in the match when the Soviet team was leading with the score 4-0. Faced with the possibility of defeat, the Czechoslovak national team, which played in a tough and rapid style, sped up the tempo. On their part, the Soviet players relaxed their thrust. This resulted in Tretyak missing three goals. The Soviet team won 4-3, with only one point in the balance.

CHINA APPLIES FOR INTERNATIONAL MOTOR-RACING MEMBERSHIP

The Motor Sports Federation of China has applied for membership to the International Automobile Federation, FISA. Having become a member, China will now be able to host international rallies and motor racing competitions, said FISA's President Jean-Marie Balestra of France.

LADA UP TO THE MARK

Soviet motor-racers continued their traditional successful performance in the 1,000 lakes race in Finland which is a stage of the world motor rally championship.

The crew of Noel Tammeka-Anta Kulgeva driving a Soviet Lada-1600 were first in the 2,000

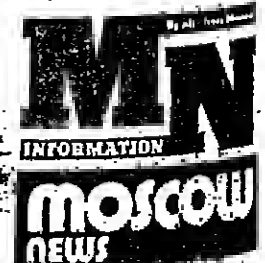
cc class, while Heikki Ohu-Toomas Diener in a Lada-1300 were second in the 1,300 cc class. Only 80 out of the 174 crews who entered in the 1,461 km route with 50 high-category speed stretches were able to make it. Boris MIKHAILOV

Contrary to athletes' interests

The world's first sports champion Robert de Castella of Australia voiced his disapproval with a decision by the Los Angeles Olympic organizers to hold the Olympic marathons at the evening.

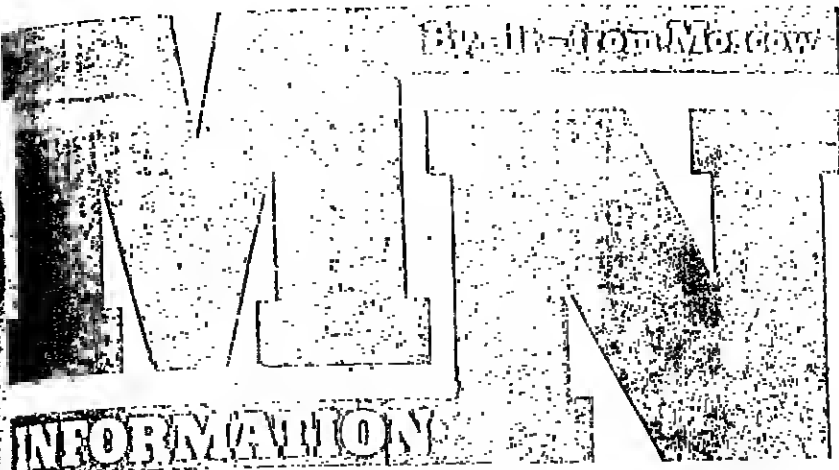
He told a Helsinki press conference that the organizers' intention to stage the marathons at the evening time instead of holding the event in the morning, the coolest time of the day, the organizers are placing it for 5 p.m. when the runners will have to contend with maximal air pollution and heat.

This decision, of course, totally agrees with the latest of US East Coast TV, which noted, but the Olympics are not to be dependent on such factors as businessmen.



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Andrei GROMYKO VISITS FRANCE

First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, paid a working visit to France on September 9, at the invitation of the French Government. There he talked with President Mitterrand of France, in which he drew attention to the concrete Soviet proposals aimed at checking the arms race, easing tensions and strengthening peace.

He stressed that there still remains a possibility of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. Only the other side, the USA, would show its readiness to do so. In this connection the conflict was stated that France's voice and influence in Europe and the whole world provides a with the opportunity to act positively against nuclear escalation in Europe.

The opinion was expressed of the importance of joint actions undertaken by the USSR and France, despite their differing so-

dial systems, to consolidate universal peace, divert international relations back to détente, and to negotiate on pockets of tension and conflicts in various parts of the globe.

That such a flow of international affairs is possible in the present complicated situation can be seen from the results of the Madrid Meeting attended by the sponsors of the Helsinki accords. The talk reaffirmed that the Soviet Union and France, favouring the successive continuation of the all European process, ascribe special importance to convening a conference on trust building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

Also emphasized was the need for more beneficial cooperation, first of all in maintaining a political dialogue between the USSR and France, particularly on the highest possible level.

Andrei Gromyko also met France's Prime Minister P. Mauroy and Minister for External Relations C. Chirac.

U.S. BACKS UP IN SECURITY COUNCIL

New York. The USA's attempts to drag the UN Security Council into the campaign which is unleashed against the Soviet Union, has so far not met with the support on which Washington counted. From an official announcement at the UN follows that as a result of the insistence of the USA and its allies, they adjourned the Saturday meeting at which the US delegation intended to push through an unwarranted draft resolution and thus avoid responsibility for the crude spy operation committed against the USSR.

According to the CBS TV company, the meeting was suddenly adjourned because the USA did not have the required support from the third world delegations. As "The New York Times" stresses, had the draft been voted on, the USA would not have been able to receive the necessary minimum of votes to carry the resolution. So the USA would have encountered a political defeat, concludes the newspaper.

TERRORIST RAID

Managua, Nicaragua has again been bombed by US-made military planes which flew out on a propaganda-style raid from Honduras territory. The Nicaraguan Defence Ministry has said that on September 9, two T-28 planes without identification markings attacked the port of Carrión on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua at five o'clock in the morning.

The aim of this terrorist attack was to bomb the fuel depot in Carrión, and in subsequent explosions, to cause the deaths of thousands of people. Having been repulsed by the air defence forces, the planes returned to Honduras without fulfilling their criminal mission. The only result of the raid was slight damage from shell fragments to a few houses.

Results of the Madrid Meeting

Madrid. All the delegates attending the Madrid Meeting have approved the final document which is solidly founded on the provisions of the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki conference and which envisages the development of the all-European process and is oriented towards strengthening international détente, and cooperation in a wide range of security areas in Europe. Now the final document has come into effect. Agreement was reached at the Madrid Meeting on the implementation of a major initiative put forward by the socialist countries concerning a conference on confidence-building measures, on security and on disarmament in Europe.

(Continued on page 2)

FOR BETTER COOPERATION

The 4th session of the inter-governmental council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication has ended in Tashkent on September 12. It was the largest UNESCO event hosted by the USSR as part of the World Year of Communications. The agenda for the Tashkent session featured as one of its major items the summing up of the three year experience of the Programme's activity in rendering aid to developing countries in the building and development of their own communication systems.

The session approved 28 regional and national projects of communication systems development in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Having noted that almost three fourths of the ap-

PIPELINE COMPLETED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE



The Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhgorod pipeline has reached its rated capacity six months earlier than it was previously planned. The Urengoi gas has arrived at the Soviet western border, thus opening up earlier export and domestic opportunities.

The gas pipeline, 1,420 km in diameter and 4,450 kilometres long, is quite a unique project. It has already used up 2.7 mil-

lion tonnes of piping, 130 million cubic metres of rock were moved, hundreds of rivers, railway and roads were crossed. The work has seen nothing of the kind in terms of scale and construction rates.

This achievement is proof that all US sponsored discriminatory measures aimed at hindering the construction of the pipeline, have ended in complete failure.



A compressor station at the village of Algasovo, the Tambov stretch of the project.

lications are linked to personnel training, the session spoke highly of the Soviet Union's contribution to the implementation of this important task—granting of 50 scholarships in Soviet institutions of higher and secondary special learning.

Attributing great significance to means of communication, representatives of many countries emphasized that in the present international situation balanced exchange of information should serve the cause of peace, mutual understanding, and the national and social progress of peoples. The Tashkent meeting adopted a concluding document to be submitted to the UNESCO General Conference session due in Paris next November.

Soviet-Japanese meeting

In Khabarovsk, Moscow, Odessa and Leningrad: the 14th Soviet-Japanese trade union meeting, "For Peace and Friendship Between the Peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union", has come to an end. Its delegates adopted a declaration which voices their concern with the sharp aggravation of the international situation.

They repeatedly condemned actions taken by the USA against Japan, in the international sphere, as well as the plans for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe, which has been at the root of increased tensions.

The document stresses that the trade union of the Soviet Union and Japan favour the development of friendly ties, and economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

A FOREIGN PUBLISHER—HONORARY DOCTOR OF MOSCOW UNIVERSITY



In the photo: the ceremony at Moscow University. Robert Maxwell is the first foreign publisher to become an honorary doctor of Moscow University. Turning sixty this year, he is known not only as the head of a major British scientific and technical publishing house—Pergamon Press, but also as a journalist and a scholar.

The conferring of this honorary and precious title, Robert Maxwell, told the MNI correspondent, has coincided with my coming to the 4th Moscow International Book Fair. This is my 30th visit to the Soviet capital and it is a great joy, each time, I want to stress that I always take particular pleasure in coming to Moscow, both for the MNI and for the book fair. They are quite successful and provide ample opportunities for the development of contacts among publishers and for international cultural exchange.

Photo by Vladimir Shulov



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'BLACK ANNIVERSARY' IN CHILE

Buenos Aires. Mass demonstrations protesting against the fascist regime have been held in different parts of Chile to mark the "Black Anniversary"—10 years since the destruction of the constitutional popular unity government of Salvador Allende.

When in Santiago a military parade was organized by Pinochet, regime opponents fought detachments of military police. Thousands chanted slogans demanding Pinochet's immediate resignation. They burnt the dictator's portrait and stoned the parade participants. The police began firing at demonstrators heavily wounding 35 people. In other parts of the Chilean capital demonstrators built barricades and held rallies demanding an end to the military-led dictatorship. They were attacked with tanks, armoured cars and live bombs. Clashes with the army and police took place in Valparaiso, Concepcion, Osorno, Valdivia, Antofagasta, Arica and many other places. Reports from Chile show that the country is being swept with most cruel reprisals and mass arrests of the dictatorship's opponents.



These tremors could well knock me out of my chair. Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

Results of the Madrid Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

From the final document and from the statements made by the foreign ministers at the conference, it follows that the line which has survived in international affairs at Madrid is the one supported by the Soviet Union and by the other socialist countries—the line towards lessening the military threat and towards observation of all the

principles contained in the Final Act, and towards cooperation between states with different social systems.

Addressing the final session of the Madrid Meeting, King Juan Carlos of Spain expressed his view that the results of this major political forum "are inspiring hope".

Among the officials and representatives at the Madrid Meeting, and in journalists' cir-

cles, major importance is being attached to the fact that in the current international situation with its tensions heightened by provocative actions taken by the United States, there are still possibilities to reach mutually acceptable realistic agreements which can promote a dynamic continuation and development of détente, and which can serve the interests of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

PAPANDREOU CONFIRMS ANTINUCLEAR STAND

Democratic Greece is categorically against the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, specifically on the Balkans, which favours nuclear arms reductions and halt to the arms race, this was declared by the Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou in an interview with the Palestinian "Al-Hurriya" weekly. His

further pointed out that setting up non-nuclear zones in Europe, specifically on the Balkans, will enhance the political climate on the continent and benefit détente.

On the events in the Middle East, he said that a solution to the Lebanese problem should be

sought for within the framework of an all-embracing settlement in the region. On behalf of the Greek Government, Papandreou condemned the continuing Israeli occupation of Lebanon and hoped that the latter country could save its national independence and territorial integrity.

WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa. September 12 begins a week of solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution sponsored by the World Peace Council. The beginning of the week is timed to coincide with an Ethiopian national holiday—Revolution Day.

In a statement released here by the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee it is stressed that Ethiopia truly wants to set up a progressive socio-political system and that it honours the

charters of the UN, the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, enjoys the support of all advocating peace, democracy, equality and justice. The statement also indicates that the anti-imperialist stand of the Ethiopian revolution is in line with the recognition and support of the World Peace Council and other universal organizations.

The situation in Chad

London. According to "The Guardian", the French army is carrying out severe reprisals against the civil population in the south of Chad. The paper cites an eyewitness report of the bloody events from an English teacher at a school in the south. Dozens of villages, he said, have been burnt to the ground. The rampaging soldiers engage in looting, pillaging and violence. Thousands of people fled into the woods in an attempt to save their lives. According to the African press, the USA and France bear the entire responsibility for the split blood of

Chadian women, children and old people.

Paris. "Le Monde" writes: French military in Chad is no evidence whatsoever of the presence of Libyan troops in the area of the hostilities. As known, the instructions of "Libyan Interference" spread in the West, probably the USA, to justify the latest intervention in that country, is now becoming what is the true purpose of the Western powers' interests in Chad. The aim is to guard their "interests" in a country.

SOUTH AFRICA ADOPTS NEW REARMAMENT PROGRAMME

Moputu. According to the South African newspaper, "Rand Daily Mail", the government in Pretoria has devised a long-term programme of rearmament, under which a new naval vessel will be equipped with the most up-to-date types of armaments including cruise missiles and other nuclear weapons.

It has been admitted by a representative of the state-owned military corporation Armscor that the South Africans have already built eight new warships, and work is drawing to a close on a missile-carrying cruiser. In the near future, the Armscor factories will extend mass production of Impala fighter bombers and helicopter

gunships of the type used in military operations in Angola and Namibia. The report also mentions the production of propelled bowtanks.

BAN 'DEATH FAIR'

Brussels. A major initiative for the dealers in arms and modern types of electronic military equipment is scheduled in the Belgian capital for late September. It is called "Bazaar for National Security". However, the representatives of peace forces have dubbed it a "death fair". They told journalists about the emergence of Bazaar of a movement which has set itself the task of not allowing the holding of the fair, as well as the sale of arms and munitions, attempts at spreading "death fairs" have always been met with resolute opposition. Journalists were forced to quit the city in 1972, and the same thing was repeated in Wiesbaden in 1976 and in Hannover in 1977. Now the opponents of military armaments are demanding a ban on holding such sinister "sales" anywhere at all.

RED CARPET TREATMENT FOR A SUBVERSIVE LEADER IN URUGUAY

Rome. The mysterious attempt was made in Uruguay on the head of a friendly state. A "terrorist" (impossible) was driven to the airport's ramp. The guest was met by highly placed government officials. A motorcycle accompanied the limousine as it drove through Montevideo. The guest was put up in one of the central hotels, and the Uruguayan capital and bodyguards with a dozen of bodyguards. This is how the arrival of the agency described the arrival of the "terrorist" Lido Gull, Uruguay's subversive leader, to the Lido P-2 who escaped from a Swiss prison one month ago. The agency keeps secret the Uruguayan military authorities have prohibited the mass media from making any mention of the P-2, a subversive leader of the "terrorist" movement. It is not the first time that a "terrorist" has found refuge in a Latin American country. A "terrorist" regime Gull had here a safe from justice, he is protected by the Uruguayan dictatorship.

Situation in Pakistan

Islamabad. The Movement for Democracy in Pakistan has called on the population of the country to stop up their windows and doors against the anti-democratic actions against the people's administration. In response to the appeal from this movement, which unites the opposition parties in the country, the people in the city of Islamabad have staged a demonstration in support of the government's demands to lift martial law, to hand power over to a civilian government and to release all political prisoners.

Military tribunals which have been set up by the administration throughout the country are harassing protesters taking part in self-government actions to end labour, various forms of exploitation and heavy fines. The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has addressed the head of the military administration in Pakistan Zia ul-Haq with a message in which she expressed concern over the death of Abdul Chaffar Khan, leader of the national liberation movement in South Asia who has been detained by the authorities in Pakistan. In her message, the Indian Prime Minister notes that India has no intention of interfering into Pakistan's domestic affairs, and yet, the Indian public is worried by developments taking place in the country.



The United States has been increasing the number of its advisers in the army of the Salvadoran dictatorship. The American press believes this is only a first step towards more US military interference in Salvador. The Pentagon has plans to double the number of its servicemen training the punitive force of the Salvadoran regime.

In the photo taken from "Spiegel" an American adviser teaches soldiers at the Salvadoran regime army how to kill and kill well.

Photo AP-TASS

RESPONSE

Scenario for a major exercise in hypocrisy

What is the correspondence between what Washington is saying about Central America and its real actions in that area? I was sure to make a film on it, but it would probably look like this:

Kurston, quoting the White House: Our aim is linked to the United States' responsibility as a peace-maker. This commitment has been prominent in Central America.

The camera shows the American soldiers landing in Honduras where for several months they are to take part in the "Blue Bird" exercise near the Honduran border. From the west

of 48 months, an overwhelming majority of whom are civilians.

Narrator: We favour peaceful democratic changes in Central America, and we have been revealing this by our daily actions.

On the screen we see the Americans training the Nicaraguan "contras" at the American bases in the United States and Honduras. The US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger tours the military bases in El Salvador, Honduras, promising to increase American support to the military junta in these countries.

The material for a film such as this is piling up higher and higher with every passing day.

Nikolai VALENOV

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

New York. According to "The New York Times", a leader of the TransAfrica public organization favouring discontinuation of aid to the apartheid regime said he came into possession of official US Department of State documents showing that the Reagan administration purposefully diverts and brings into the statistics data on American capital investments in South Africa. Official data say the equal 2.8 billion dollars. In fact, the figure is far higher. As evidenced by a document, total investments in American corporations in South Africa make up not less than 1.8 billion dollars. "The New York Times" stresses this is a rough estimate, probably one which has been lowered.

Investigation starts into

Assassination

Manila. The first meeting has been held by the commission investigating the assassination of the prominent Philippine leader, Dr. Benigno Aquino. The commission is headed by Chief Justice Enrique M. Sarmiento.

Mr. Aquino was murdered on August 21 at Manila's international airport on his return to the Philippines after his "liberation" in the United States.

Science and technology

MAXISCOOTER

One may well wonder whether this photograph from the "Japan Times" newspaper depicts a minor or a maxiscooter. The inventors of the vehicle, from the Tokyo Technological Institute of the Environment, believe that it's a motor-scooter. The cab has been added to protect the driver from rain and wind, and the additional wheels are to ensure the scooter's steadiness on the road.



TOWN OF SCIENTISTS

In the near future India plans to build a "town of scientists" in various sciences and tech-

nologies will live and work. At present, a group of specialists is studying proposals for the location of the new town. The Indian Government has allocated 600 million rupees, or nearly 80 million dollars for the infrastructure and another 750 million rupees, or nearly 95 million dollars, for equipment and instruments for the laboratories. An Indian Government spokesman based in the Environmental Institute in science and technology and that it is hoped, it will encourage research into new fields.

OF INTEREST

Cat's jubilee

More than 15,000 guests from all over Western Germany and foreign countries attended the jubilee celebrations in Wiesbaden where the 10th anniversary of the first German association of cat owners was celebrated. An international exhibition was held for this jubilee, at which various breeds of cats were shown. The number of West German cat owners has increased from 100,000 to 1,000,000. The association is now planning to build a cat museum in Wiesbaden. It is expected that the cat museum will be opened in 1992.

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FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WEINBERGER AND THE BOMBS

The US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has returned from a tour of three Latin American countries—Panama, Honduras and El Salvador, writes Nikolai Ognev in PRAVDA. American propaganda alleges that he had been motivated purely by a desire for peace and intended to promote a search for ways to settle the conflict in Central America.

However, this invites a question. Why is it that the man sent on a peace-making mission was the head of a military and not a political department? The Reagan administration's foreign policy is acquiring more and more military features. The militarization of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala is accompanied by the launching of anti-Nicaraguan hysteria and by an intensification in the undeclared American war against Nicaragua. Two recent instances of this war were the barbarian bombardment of the capital, Managua, and the part of Corinto. This comes as a direct result of the mission undertaken by Weinberger who inspected the combat preparedness of the mercenaries and counter-revolutionaries who have been put into action by Washington for intervention against Nicaragua.

IS FRANCE ALWAYS TRUE TO ITS 'INDEPENDENT' LINE?

The French press likes to advertise the independence of the French foreign policy, writes Leonid Pochivalov in LITERRATURNAYA GAZETA. France will be France, they say, and it always acts on its own. It has its own missiles, and not NATO's and they have nothing to do with the United States' military plans, although they are also targeted at the Soviet Union. France, which has not signed the Treaty banning nuclear tests on the ground, in the air and under water, it still testing its nuclear bombs in the Pacific. It ignores the protests coming from Australia, New Zealand, and other states in the region. Like the cat who walked by himself, is this real independence?

In their foreign policies, the actions taken by France and the United States have begun to coincide even more often. French paratroopers in Chad are no different from the American Rapid Deployment Force. They are used to pacify Africa, it's true that official France appears to become obstinate when the senior partner tells it what to do in a high-handed way, demanding it make haste, just as it is doing now concerning Chad. In the end, France obeys, despite all its outward signs of displeasure. Today it is raising the number of tanks on the dusty roads in Chad merely to scare the population, but as a French minister declared, it can move into real action at any moment.

HUNTING GHOSTS

While hunting the ghosts of the "Soviet threat" in the Middle East, the USA neglected the Camp David lessons which showed that the Arab peoples do not want to be led obediently into the arms of American propaganda, writes Vladimir Rudiyev in IZVESTIA. This may have "inspired" Reagan to stage a kind of repeat of Camp David in the form of the September plan. The plan has completely ignored the pivotal Middle East issue—their of Palestine, and was even aimed at eliminating the problem by way of absorbing the Palestinians into neighbouring countries. The plan provided for dragging Jordan into the Camp David system. But it was built on unrealistic prerequisites and of course was accompanied by the brazen desire to quickly turn the Middle East into an anti-Soviet springboard.

CIA VS AFRICA

The newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes that the United States acts on the assumption that the most effective way to establish control over the situation in the South-African region is to destabilize the situation in the "front-line" states, particularly in Angola and Mozambique, and to establish puppet regimes there. The Reagan administration, which has devised a policy of rapprochement with the South African Government, cannot ignore the fact that its implementation will arouse a powerful wave of protest in Africa, and, therefore, in order to carry out its aims, Washington has envisaged the use of a broad range of "instruments" from visits to African countries by leading figures from the White House and the State Department to the employment of post masters in dirty tricks from the CIA and other spy agencies. Through its fronts in the government offices in a number of West European countries, the CIA has facilitated the launching of propaganda campaigns in support of UNITA and FRELIMO, which prompted Radio Luanda to speak out in condemnation of the policies carried out by France which allows anti-Angolan activities on its territory.

Sculpture of Mahatma Gandhi

Delhi. A ceremony was held here at which the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi presented with a sculpture of Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the national liberation movement of the Indian people against British colonialism. The work was created by the Soviet sculptor D. Ryabchikov and is part of a monumental complex to be erected in the Indian capital.

Indira Gandhi expressed gratitude for the gift being it as a symbol of Soviet-Indian friendship.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri GVOZDEV

A RESPONSIBILITY FOR HUMANITY

A powerful campaign has swept the entire world in solidarity with the Chilean people in their fight against the fascist Pinochet regime. Its tone and militancy show that the tragedy of "the copper country" is not a local development, but that it concerns every decent person, wherever he lives. All people of goodwill, whatever their ideological persuasions, are to raise their voice in angry protest against the crime which has been going on for ten years, since September 11, 1973. The generals, who have been trained by the Pentagon and who are fulfilling the wishes of the American monopolies, continue their campaign of undisguised terror against peaceful demonstrations staged by Chilean democrats who are demanding that an end be put to the dictatorship. Each day of the national protest costs more bloodshed and new victims. People are undaunted in their resolve to achieve their liberation from the "brown plague"

of fascism. The patriots would have been victorious a long time ago, but for Washington's support for the local fascists both through the Pentagon and through injections of dollars. The White House expresses its sympathy with Pinochet quite openly.

The cynicism shown by Reagan and his regime in their interpretation of "freedom", "democracy", and "human rights" is extreme. A short while ago, a correspondent for the Venezuelan newspaper "El Nacional" received an interview from Norman Podhoretz who is regarded as one of the "ideologists" of the extreme right wing of the Republican party. In the interview Podhoretz said, I believe that Pinochet is a lesser evil than the communist system which Allende sought to create. It must be added that "the Bengali people" as a rule dub as "communists" any desire among people for genuine national independence, freedom and social progress. However, the United

States seeks to stamp out these desires. It engineers coups d'état and invasions in pursuit of their imperial interests.

Ten years after the coup, Chile presents a far from happy picture. Thirty thousand people have been killed by punitive troops and tortured to death in jails. Thousands of citizens have "disappeared". Some of them were later found buried in secret cemeteries set up by the local Gestapo. The Pinochet clique has ruined the national economy by selling off industries to foreign capitalists. Conservative estimates say that the country with its population of eleven million has 1.3 million unemployed. Over the past five years, the number of factories has shrunk by 15 per cent. The indices in the production sphere have fallen to the 1966 level, and the number of bankruptcies has increased fourfold. External foreign debts have soared to 18 thousand million dollars, resulting in Chile being the world's biggest debtor in per capita

terms. These are just some of the results of the reign by the regime which was installed in Santiago in 1973 with the aid of the CIA and American monopolies. Under the pretext of "saving" democracy from "international communism", the constitution was trampled underfoot, and elementary human rights were crushed.

To the peoples of Europe and other continents, the Chilean junta is associated with the Hitler regime. It runs the same style of concentration camps, the same torture is being used, people are put before firing squads, books are burnt in bonfires, and exiles are persecuted at governmental level. All kinds of suppression of human dignity and of any protest are a rule. It is hardly accidental that the Pinochet clique finds useful the "assaults" of such Hitlerites as former SS colonel Walter Rauff, who invented the method for a mass extermination of people in trucks filled with exhaust gases. Such "experts" who are acting under tutelage from the United States have been rendering their "services" not only to the dictatorship in Santiago, but also to some other Latin American countries where there were, or still are, oppressive regimes. Until recently, they included Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo chief in the French city of Lyons.

The Pinochet regime is a sample of "democracy" which the Reagan administration is seeking to impose on many peoples from Guatemala to South Korea, from El Salvador to Pakistan.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● EVERGREEN FORESTS WILL SOON COVER THE BARE SLOPES OF THE TALAS RANGE IN KIRGHIZIA, CENTRAL ASIA, WHERE PLANTING OF SIBERIAN PINE SEEDLINGS HAS STARTED. This mountainous area is the highest in the republic. The young trees are supplied by a special nursery where pine more accustomed to the feigs has been adapted for hot weather of above forty degrees and to long windy spells.

● THE GRAND CHUSKY CANAL — THE LONGEST IN KIRGHIZIA — HAS BEEN LENGTHENED: 23 KILOMETRES OF NEW CANAL WERE RECENTLY OPENED. The canal, which has now reached Frunze, capital of this Central Asian republic, is led by the waters of two mountain rivers and makes it possible to irrigate hundreds of thousands of hectares of former wasteland. In Kirghizia more than 30,000 km of canals and 200 reservoirs help ensure good harvests. The area of irrigated ploughland in the republic has now been increased to more than one million hectares.

● AFTER 12 THOUSAND YEARS, REANIMATION OF MICROORGANISMS HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT WHICH WERE DETECTED IN AN ICE SAMPLE TAKEN AT THE YOSTOK ANTARCTIC STATION BY SOVIET SCIENTISTS. The microorganisms were found in a sample taken at a depth of 400 metres. At present, scientists are drilling the ice sheet at depths below 2,000 metres. They do not rule out a possibility that they will be able to revive even more ancient denizens of the Antarctic seas.

THE STREAMLINING OF A VETERAN

Trams are still busy in Moscow streets carrying their many passengers. The noisy tram not only runs along well-trodden paths but has also been diverted along new routes. This change is striking: from the category of a doomed and archaic means of transport, the tram has suddenly found itself once again among the vehicles of promise, as a programme for developing Moscow from lines has just been approved. This is in marked contrast to an earlier attitude when several years ago the city planners and the tram people themselves unanimously decided that the tram had no future in urban transport. Their reasoning sounded quite convincing:



placing: the tram takes up too much road space, makes too much noise, and isn't exactly speedy. 1950 was predicted as the year when tram routes in the city would be phased out. Why the sudden about-face? The reason's quite simple. There have been qualitative changes in the rolling stock, and all the tram's dynamic and technical characteristics have radically improved. Very soon, it will become a serious rival to the other means of public transport — the bus and the trolley.

The tram's main trump card for the future is a speed limit. Although trams of modern design can travel at speeds of up to 65 kilometres an hour, which

is quite moderate for modern city conditions, there is no line in Moscow which can carry trams at this speed. A few days ago, the Moscow City Soviet passed a decision for speed lines to be built in the Soviet capital. This task has been facilitated by the designing of a new tram which for some time has been supplied to other cities in the country. To a few days' time, running tests of a modernized tram will begin (in the photo). Capable of taking about 170 passengers, its movement is particularly smooth, and it can brake and pick up speed very quickly. Inside, it has the best attainable "microclimate". A further merit is that it consumes 25 per cent less electricity than the present trams.

The length of the new tram fits to the city with fifty kilometres.

Can anything be done about lessening the frame noise? Next year, construction is to begin of an experimental 1.5 km line to test a technology which will help combat the noise. The rails will be placed in concrete slabs fitted with rubber shock-absorbers, and contact welding will be used to make a track without noisy joints between rails. This is hoped to reduce the amount of noise by half. The future of this means of transport with its nearly a century of history lies in this type of noiseless track.

POWER BRIDGE OF ARMENIA

The Armenian atomic power station in the Transcaucasus is supplied energy to the forest complexes, poultry farms and canneries on the Spitak plateau. The republic's large power transmission lines, which stretch 100 kilometres through the mountain range, are now put under full-scale use.

Power lines are being laid rapidly because all the Armenian branches of agriculture have been transformed into industries. More than 100 agricultural associations and kollektivnaya farms, each with a crammed full of beautiful plants, have become the major consumers of energy.

Now the republic has opened up a new stage of rural electrification: reserve power has mission lines are being laid and the ringing of power works is carried out. This enables energy to be supplied to the agricultural factories without interruptions. These factories can now adopt a continuous cycle of production.

DESALINATED LAKES

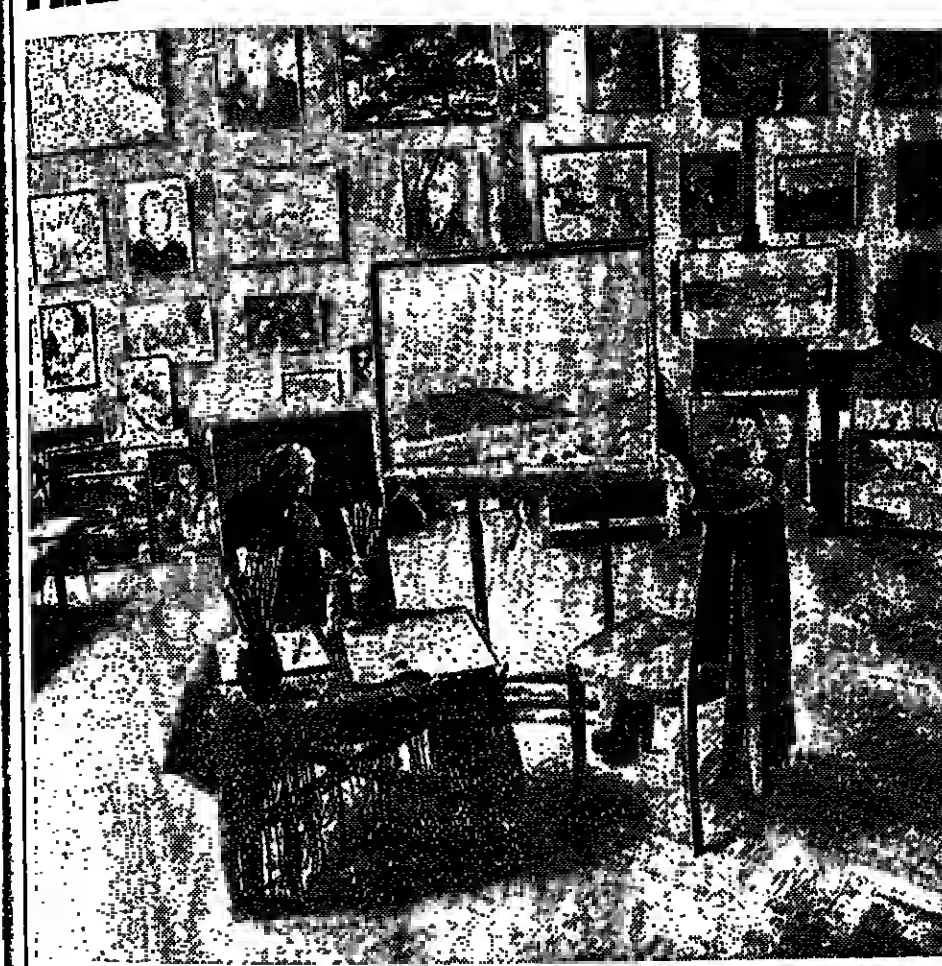
Lake Sayk whose waters have been desalinated has become a haven for two reasons. The lake is separated from the Black Sea by a huge dam. As well as providing water for the irrigation of extensive tracts of land in the Odessa region, it has also turned into a source for replenishing fish stocks. A fish-breeding station has been set up on the lake for the production of live hundred tonnes of fish a year. Last year, nearly two million baby fish were let into Lake Sayk. The lake's fauna is also replenished by fish coming from the Danube River basin where the lake now receives fresh water.

Such closed-circuit operations in all the lakes in the Black Sea area. The total area of their water surface is more than 45 thousand hectares. Being only natural feed, the fish breeders obtain more than 200 kg of fish per hectare of lake.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

THE 'GARDEN' OF SARYAN



The "Garden of Saryan" is an exhibition of works by the outstanding Soviet artist, arranged by Yerevan, capital of Armenia.

"The Martyrs Saryan museum is 15 years old," says its director Gago Khachatryan. "And this display including 50 still lifes of the artist is held for this event. The exhibits have been gathered from various museums of the country and private collections."

Saryan always painted flowers: to days of sadness or joy.

Among the paintings which symbolize profound poetic feelings, there is one which particularly stands out — "Victory Day". Quite a few people came to Saryan on May 9, 1945, to congratulate the artist upon the great holiday. His studio was filled with flowers. Dwellers upon the heroes who gave their lives for our Motherland the artist created his remarkable painting.

In the photo: the Martyrs Saryan museum. The People's Artist of the USSR spent the last two decades of his life in this house.

A helicopter lands in a museum

A special helicopter Mi-4 flight has left Saryan for Ulyanovsk. Upon arrival the machine was immediately declared to be the first exhibit in an unusual museum which is now being set up at the CMEA civil aviation training centre.

The museum is set in several hectares of land and occupies a special building and several viewing grounds around it which are to accommodate about 60 aircraft, which have either been used or continue to be used in the countries of the socialist community.

In addition to Mi-4, the museum has also acquired a Mi-15 plane which arrived from Mal'kov and the old-timer ANT-4 found recently outside the Polar city of Igarka.

Science and technology

A NEW METHOD

Scientists from the Institute of Physics and Mechanics of Rocks (Kuzbass SSR Academy of Sciences) have helped miners prolong the life of the impoverished Altyn Topkan lead zinc pit (Uzbekistan). Their proposals do not include mining for ore at lower levels, which would be expensive and inefficient, but continuing the development of upper layers. The zone of extraction also includes a mass rich in ore, which serves as a support for the mine and is usually left intact. Using these reserves has been helped along by the original idea—replacing the mine shaft with inclined workings. This has increased the output and reduced costs. The losses of this useful mineral have been cut as well.

LIGHT-BEAM

MACHINE TOOL

A new light-beam tool for processing holes forming a regular pattern and for cutting hard materials has been designed in the USSR. It can be used in the aircraft, watch-making, and ceramic industry. The size of holes is automatically adjustable within 0.02 to 0.2 millimetres, and a numerical control unit is provided.

WILD DUCKS

FROM AN INCUBATOR

The populations of wild game birds can be increased considerably if they are given a little help in reproducing their young. This has been experimentally proved by ornithologists and biologists from the city of Perm. When the birds in the experimental hatched, they were removed from the nests. The birds were given eggs again and then raised their young until they could take wing. In the meantime, the first batch of eggs was placed into the incubator where the ducklings were hatched in due course.

The author of this method is Professor A. Bolotnikov of the Perm Medical Institute. He says that in this way the population of game birds could be increased up to seventy per cent in any area. It's possible because almost all the birds can lay eggs a second time. This method is much cheaper than growing young birds in cages. What is required is an incubator and a collector of eggs. In Perm, services in egg collecting have been offered by biology students.

VIEWPOINT

A JOINT APPROACH TO MINERAL RESOURCES

Gennady LUZIN, geology department head, CMEA Secretariat

The problems of the Earth's natural resources being limited and exhaustible have been pushed into the foreground in the development of the productive forces of many countries, including the socialist states, over the past 20 years.

Full-fledged cooperation in the development of the most important types of fuel and raw materials, carried out through the CMEA Standing Committee on Cooperation in Geology, helps the CMEA countries to considerably smooth over the acute situation that has evolved.

For the European CMEA countries, whose territory has been fairly well studied geologically, the time has come when in assessing their mineral and raw material potential it is necessary to utilize the most up-to-date methods, including aerospace as well as modern computer technology. At present the discovery of new deposits of energy fuels is mainly associated with mining or drilling in great depths. This was revealed by an evaluation of oil and gas resources at a depth of up to 7,000 metres, cost—up to 1,000 metres and brown coals—up to 600 metres. As prospecting and extractions conditions become more complicated, more exacting demands are placed upon the accuracy of forecasts since they underlay the long-term (usually five-year) planning of the development of the mining industries.

Within the framework of the commission, intensive work is being carried out in Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia.

Geological prospecting is conducted in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for bauxites, lead and zinc, secondary quartzites and the regulation of the distribution of mineral deposits are being determined. Interested countries regard this work as the main task of cooperation in the expansion of the mineral and raw material base of the young republic.

The complex of works to be conducted on the territory of the Republic of Cuba in the current decade has been codified in a framework agreement concluded by Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Prospecting is under way to reveal deposits of copper, nickel, lead, zinc, chromites and phosphorites. The first positive results have already been obtained.

In Cuba, apart from work conducted on a multilateral basis, bilateral agreements are also carried out, which the republic has concluded with Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

Over large molibdenum-tungsten, two fluorspar deposits and a zone with silver-polymetallic mineralization have been discovered in the Mongolian People's Republic with the efforts of an international geological expedition: new copper, uranium, polymetals and coal deposits have been revealed.

Joint enterprises were set up to develop some of these minerals.

Electronic metallurgy

A powerful beam of electrons has been used at the Leningrad Steel-Rolling Plant for secondary remelting of metal in vacuum. The basic particles, accelerated to reach 100,000 kilometres per second, create a temperature of up to 2,000 degrees Centigrade on the deceleration on the surface of the ingot. The main advantage of this heating method is that it sterilizes. The electronic beam does not bring any alien inclusions.

Precision alloys have been obtained at the plant with impurities not exceeding a hundredth of per cent. They are used to produce wire which is several dozen times finer than a human hair.

An expert has told that the electronic-beam melting technology has enabled cheaper types of charge material to be used while still achieving the

high quality of the ready product.

This method provides the opportunity for obtaining large ingots weighing up to 350 tonnes. There are plans to build a furnace at the Izhoravsk Zavod (Leningrad) for the production of high-quality steel for the production of high-capacity power-generating equipment.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WESTERN SIBERIA: OIL PRODUCING OIL

The construction of the large Surgut power plant in Western Siberia is nearing completion. This is the area where almost half of the Soviet oil and gas condensate (over 300 million tonnes annually) is now produced. The construction is instrumental for further development of a unique deposit which has already produced over its short history started in the mid-1960s, one thousand million tonnes of oil, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. The deposit is situated in one of the planet's most hard-to-reach places, among marshes and on area of severe cold. Lack of population and almost complete absence of communications (except for rivers which stay icebound for most part of the year) resulted in enormous and supplies for every need, being flown in by helicopters. This makes them worth their weight in gold. Every kilowatt-hour of energy was also unusually costly, being provided by oilcoils and ship engines which were brought to the drift area. This is why, when the deposit development started, the engineers decided to use the petroleum gas which is formed during production for every purpose. It is well known that this gas is difficult to transport and in many of the world oil fields, particularly new ones, it is burnt in flares. But building a power plant on petroleum gas among the Siberian swamps was found to be not an easy thing. But the engineers found a solution—pre-assembled blocks were brought to the construction site, to be put in place by helicopter.

The station first gave power in the 1970s which facilitated continuing construction. Now the Surgut thermal power plant generates electricity for the oil and gas fields which supply it with petroleum gas and it helps develop new deposits. It has produced over 140,000 million kw.

OUTPOST OF GENETICS IN CHERGA

In creating such new species of animals and plants, nature spent hundreds of years. But it takes considerably less time for a species to entirely disappear from

the Earth's face, IZVESTIA writes.

In order to safeguard us from the loss of our animals and birds, Soviet scientists have suggested moving them to guarded preserves belonging to the Scientific Genetic Centre of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. These guarded preserves are being set up in Cherga in the Altai mountains. As well as ensuring the preservation of the various species, it also provides an opportunity for research. The main aim of this resettlement, however, will lie in attempts to pass valuable qualities of wild animals onto domestic ones.

Apart from the possibility of far-reaching and major results, there is a chance to obtain considerable practical results in the near future. A decision was also taken to study the genetic mechanisms responsible for the formation of the productive qualities in animals. Attention will be directed first and foremost to the study of heredity of "the objects of breeding"—the present-day and future domestic animals.

The problem of domesticating wild animals has so far been treated with enthusiasm by some practical workers. At times, the idea has been described as a way for every scientist, recreation after arduous work, in its conclusion however, the article stresses that domestication often remains the only possibility for saving a species from extinction, and to give man another useful domestic animal inimitable in its qualities.

SCHOOL BEGINS AT SIX OR SEVEN: A CONTROVERSY

A new academic year has begun in the USSR, yet people continue a heated discussion as to what is better—in begin teaching children at six or seven.

Although six-year-olds were omitted in school for the first time, the issue, has grown into a national problem, writes Ivan Zverev, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Science, in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

In fact, children learn how to write and count long before school, and there is nothing outstanding in that. Living standards have drastically changed in comparison with the way the Soviet family lived some 15 or 20 years ago. Hence, many changes have been in-

duced into pre-school institutions, and children are believed to receive considerably more information than their counterparts a few years ago. Therefore schooling in a kindergarten or at an ordinary school at age six is both possible and welcome.

Studies have shown that of six a child is well prepared to perform his or her duties as a school student. However, to introduce schooling of this age on a nationwide basis without proper experimental work, hardly be wise, therefore last year dozens of schools and kindergartens in the Russian Federation were provided with a special method of teaching six-year-olds, and massive printing of books for such children were made available.

NATURE IS WAITING FOR AN ARCHITECT

Much attention is being paid to master plans of Soviet cities to open spaces, writes Nikolai Ponomarev, the Academic Secretary of the department of architecture and monumental art of the USSR Academy of Arts, in SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA.

Many gardens and parks are being laid in the country. More often than not, these can be found, alongside architectural monuments, adding a distinguishing feature to the outlook of our cities, emphasizing their character and beauty. Greenery serves two functions: it pleases the eye and enhances the health.

The Academy of Arts has been paying attention to the art of laying gardens and parks, and to monumental works; the author continues. The department, for instance, prescribes holding its sessions in other places. The latest such session was held in the Ukraine, where the city of Kyiv was visited. In this field, with Kiev, Cherkassy and Konev serving as line examples of this.

Lovely parks, forests and gardens have been laid along the Dniester in Kiev, each having characteristics of their own and all of them producing a unique landscape blending naturally with historical and architectural ensembles.

OF INTEREST

'LITERATE' FISH

The common aquarium built-up on write letters of any alphabet in a most beautiful and unusual information has been confirmed in an experiment held by V. Filonenko, an amateur aquarium fish breeder from Kharkov.

In fact, the fish didn't write the characters but by using the unusual method which it possesses in their natural habitat, the shad, ponds of South Russia, they were able to learn for their spawning ground the most brightly lit spot of rivers. This fact was taken into account by Filonenko when he set his fish aside for learning. He covered the walls of the aquarium to make it dark, and then the side open to the light. The fish swam to the light and out letters on it. The swimming fish swam to the light and out letters on it. The swimming fish swam to the light and out letters on it.

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NEWS FROM ASTRON

Astron, the Soviet space station placed on a high elliptic orbit round the Earth on 23 March, continues its flight.

It has already yielded a great deal of information as a result of astronomical experiments held outside the Earth's atmosphere. Within the framework of a joint programme, the Crimea, the Byurekovo astronomical observatory is the Soviet Union and the Marshall Laboratory for Space Astronomy in France have studied the dynamics and the mechanism involved in the heating of stellar atmospheres, and new evidence has been obtained of the physical nature of ultraviolet radiation emanating from the galaxies. The research involved the use of an ultraviolet telescope on board the Astron station.

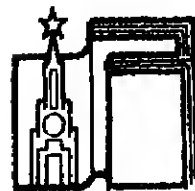
HARVESTS FROM AN ANCIENT VINE

Chronicles' descriptions have helped scientists in finding ancient types of vine growing in the Caucasus mountains. After a series of biological experiments, the vine was passed on to nurseries for growing. The first to produce grapes were the "Tamar" vine whose ancestors dated back to the 12th-13th centuries. More than one hundred kilos of grapes of this ancient variety has been harvested per hectare.

Over the past three years, we have found twenty ancient types of vine, says N. Chkhartumiy, Director of the Georgian Vine

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ENTERTAINMENT



Books to serve mutual understanding and peace

✦ In Moscow, the Fourth International Book Fair is drawing to a close. Taking part are more than 2,000 book publishing, editing and copyright organizations from 80 countries, as well as representatives of international organizations, including the United Nations, UNESCO, the World Peace Council, and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

✦ The biggest delegation of foreign publishers has come from Britain, whose exhibition displays books from more than 200 publishers.

✦ The Soviet publishers, Russkiy Yazyk, summed up the Fair the results of its first decade in business. Today, more than 20 million students and 17 thousand teachers in more than one hundred countries study and teach Russian with textbooks and dictionaries produced by Russkiy Yazyk.

✦ At a press conference held during the Fair, the Italian publishers, Arnoldi and the Soviet publishers, presented a joint publication of a catalogue of the Hermitage series. The last issue, the 16th, will come out by 1988. This is a unique publication in the renowned collection of West European painting from the famous Lenin-

grad museum with its almost ten thousand items will be published for the first time with a complete academic description.

✦ The participants of the exhibition stated unanimously that splendid conditions were provided for broad, friendly and business contacts in Moscow. Here is what some of the participants have to say.

President Shokabo and Co. Publishers of Scientific Books, Tatsuji Yoshino, Japan:

The motto of the exhibition "Books Serve Peace and Progress" reflects the aims which the books must pursue. This was said by both the Japanese and Soviet publishers at a meeting at the USSR Publishing Committee, Goskomizdat. We shall do our utmost to promote the spread of ideas of peace and humanity by means of books.

Japan has not yet missed a single Moscow Book Fair. First and foremost, this is because today Japanese readers need books by modern Soviet writers to provide them with impressions about the life and the people in your country. The exhibition gives us a valuable opportunity to find such books. In their turn, the major Japanese

publishers like Kodansha Ltd., Maruzen Co. Ltd., Iwanami Shoten, Association of Publishers for Cultural Exchange and others are displaying books in Moscow about ancient Japanese culture and traditions. It is pleasant to learn that there is immense interest in our country shown by the Soviet readers, as we have been able to see for ourselves. We hope that the cooperation which has begun at the Moscow Book Fairs will continue at the World Book Fair which for the first time is to be held to Japan next May.

Organizing secretary of the Zimbabwe International Book Fair, Ashabai Chiumbe, Zimbabwe:

Although like many other African states my country is taking part in the Moscow Book Fair for the first time, we have not felt any lack of attention. We have been given broad opportunities for meetings and business contacts with publishers from different countries. Interest in our publications has been shown by the Soviet Redox and Khudzhinstvennaya literature publishers. The motto of the Moscow exhibition precisely expresses the role played by books — passing information from one generation to another, and in this way serving the progress of mankind, books also promote mutual understanding among people. The more people learn about each other, the less they seek enmity and war. In this way, books do serve peace.



Jazz band from Moscow and their guests meet the famous jazz group, The White Label. Their programme included duet compositions, pop songs, blues, and compositions by the members of the group. In the photo: The White Label. Photo by Anatoly Holov

Vadim Repin's first gramophone records

The Melodia recording studios are preparing the release of a two-record album of music played by Vadim Repin, a twelve-year-old violinist from Novosibirsk.

Earlier in the year, Vadim Repin won first prize at the Wladyslaw Szpilman International competition in Poland. His appearance on the concert stage in Moscow produced a genuine sensation. In the Big Hall of the Conservatoire where he made his debut, he played Tikhon Khrennikov's First Concerto, striking the listeners not only with his virtuoso techniques, but also with his profound penetration of the piece, which is rare for a child his age.

He has come to Moscow to record Bach's Concerto for Two Violins accompanied by his teacher, Zakhar Bron, a musician who has won a number of international contests.

How did you spend your summer holidays? — I, asked Vodianov.

First I went to summer camp near Novosibirsk which was interesting and full of fun. I played chess a lot and was awarded the first degree. I was given the chance to play at the Orlyonok camp on the Black Sea coast where I mostly played football.

How about your violin? I played no more than two hours a day. I didn't know the programme of the concert was going to be, and I rehearsed concertos by Wladyslaw Szpilman, Tikhon Khrennikov, Kabalevsky, and Elman.

Who will be conducting the orchestra for the recording? Yevgeny Svetlanov and Fyodor Yevlakhov. I see you have a new record. Yes, this is a splendid record. It was given to me by the state collection of musical instruments.

Semyon SENYAYEV

FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. A large group of Bolshoi ballet soloists have started a tour of Japan. They are visiting Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and six other cities. Their programme includes "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky, "Romeo and Juliet" by Prokofiev, and "Giselle" by Adam.

Exhibitions. An exhibition of the works by the Soviet artist, Dmitry Nikandrov, is being held in Lyons, France. The exhibition includes his new paintings — portraits of contemporaries, lyrical landscapes from the area around Moscow, from Armenia and from the Crimea and sketches he made from impressions he gained in the GDR, India, Italy, and France.

Richard Wagner's unknown letter

A letter by R. Wagner found in a manuscript collection at the Leningrad Institute of Theatre, Music and Cinematography, provides a new aspect on the composer's numerous ties with Russia. It was written on July 11, 1882 in Bayreuth where the musician founded his famous theatre. "Dear Sir! The honour you accord me causes my most profound gratitude. I ask you to accept it together with proof of my sincere respect. Yours, Richard Wagner."

Although we do not know the addressee because the envelope has not been preserved, it is quite probable that Wagner's gratitude refers to his Russian friends and is linked to financial support for the Bayreuth group company, this is the comment of the Leningrad Professor A. G. Zaslavsky, D. Sc. (Philology).

At the time of writing, rehearsals of the "Parsifal" mystery-act by the Russian artist P. Zhukovsky were taking place. The grand production demanded considerable expenses, so branches of Wagner societies which existed in Russia, collected money to help the composer pay his deficit.

Photos by Alexei Prokhorov



'CIRCUS-83' IN THE ARENA



First of all the circus represents youth, and this has become the decisive theme in the programme, "Circus-83", being performed in the Old Circus to Tsvetkov Boulevard in Moscow. Its performers are prize-winners of the first All-Union Competition of the Circus Art.

Many of them learned their art at the Circus in Tsvetkov, while for others this is their first appearance in the Moscow arena. This show is festive and full of fantasy and fun, and all the spectators have to do is to remember the new names of those they have liked. Take S. Bogdanov who studied at the circus in this particular show. He conducts a storm of acrobatics which can be considered both

unexpected and interesting. An interesting example of a gypsy-percussion features in "The Comic Acrobats on Bars" by a six-man team led by V. Golyshov. In the past, these performers were competing athletes, using bars made of three poles, the young masters demonstrate the almost unlimited possibilities of the human body.

Come to the Circus in Tsvetkov. You will see a parade of youth, strength, and beauty. You will meet the clown Anton and Antonchka, and see an entire kaleidoscope of new numbers such as the "Horse Divergence", "The Many Ukrainian", "The Many Ukrainian", and gymnasts and dancers' pliosoles.

BUSINESS

TWO EXHIBITIONS ON NEW TECHNOLOGY

Moscow. An international exhibition of machines and equipment for hothouses, "Hothouse-83", has opened here. About 50 firms and organizations from West and Eastern Europe, the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, Spain, Japan and other countries are participating.

On display are instruments, test systems and equipment for hothouses, as well as hothouse control systems, computers and so on.

The exhibition enables all its participants to display their achievements in the mechanization of hothouses in general. Among the exhibits are equipment for the mechanization of technological processes used for the cultivation of field mushrooms. Consideration is given to machines used in growing flowers, looking after plants and preparing seeds. Also on display is a small machine which can help in work in hothouses and used for forcing fruit on individual plots of land.

During the exhibition the Australian firm Vogelbusch demonstrated a hydroponics tower house for growing tomatoes, cucumbers and paprika.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES FROM PLZEN

Commercial production of the CS7 electric locomotives has started at the Skoda industrial plant in the Czechoslovak city of Plzen. Twenty of these locomotives will be delivered to the Soviet Union. The order from the Soviet Union, by which the time we will have sent to Soviet railways more than 300 of the new machines. One can judge the scale of the Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation from the fact that up till now more than two thousand electric locomotives have been shipped to the Soviet Union, or more than half of what Skoda has produced. Czechoslovak locomotives operate along major Soviet railways.

at the Zarechye state farm, in Moscow region.

Foreign scientists and experts gave reports at a scientific-technical symposium, held at the exhibition.

Kiev. The 2nd International exhibition, "Modern Equipment, Instruments and Packing Materials for the Meat and Dairy Industry", organized by V/O Export of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry has opened in the capital of the Ukraine, one of the leading republics in livestock breeding.

More than 100 firms and organizations of Austria, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, France, Finland and other countries acquainted visitors with the latest achievements in the sphere of machinery and equipment for the processing and transportation of meat and dairy products, and the production of cheese, sausages and smoked products. On display are automatic control systems used in the meat and dairy industry, instruments to control the quality of raw materials and finished products, and equipment for canneries, etc.

Attention is drawn to modern methods of processing foodstuffs: sublimation and treatment with ultrasound, etc.

Contacts and contracts

✦ The 107th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has been held in Moscow to finalize the preparation of areas for discussion at the coming CMEA session. Also considered were other matters of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

✦ In Baku, the second international exhibition, "Neftegaz-83" was recently opened. It features 175 companies from 19 countries displaying a wide range of exhibits such as: corrosion-proof equipment and methods applicable to underground piping; auxiliary ships; environmental protection technology; deep-water structures for the development of the sea shell.

✦ The USSR and Kampuchea have signed an agreement in Moscow furthering economic and technical cooperation.

THE LEIPZIG FAIR COMES TO A CLOSE

The Leipzig International Autumn Fair has ended. The joint Soviet display included exhibitions from Tajikistan and the Volgograd Region, in the Russian Federation. The two are closely cooperating with the GDR. Tajikistan exports transformers, machine tools and other items to the GDR. The Volgograd Region and the Karl-Marx-Stadt district in the GDR have maintained ties of friendship for twenty years. Volgograd exports tractors, pumps, bearings and rubber. The Volgograd textile factories operate looms made in Karl-Marx-Stadt.

Sales between the two countries are increasingly on the rise. In 1983 a record sum of 13,000 million rubles is expected to be reached.

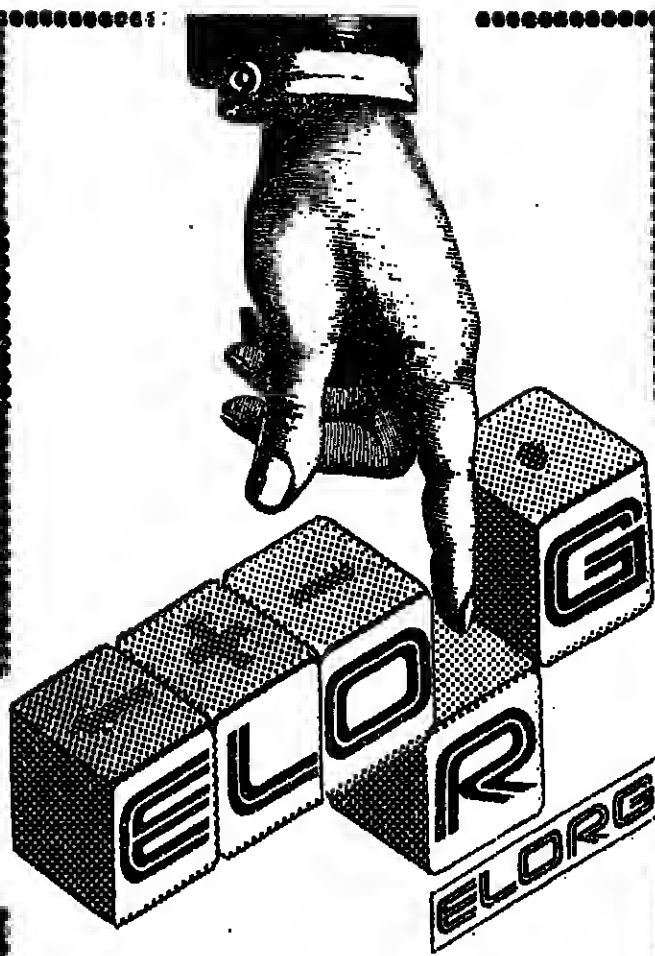
Many participants in the fair have come away with promising contracts. Carl Eric Anderson, a spokesman for Swedish Volvo, says they enjoyed the transactions they signed in Leipzig no less than in previous years. Rudolf Schillinger, Chairman of the Chamber for Industrial Production of Austria, believes the Leipzig Fair serves as a bridge between East and West, promoting trade between them. This year, he said, the fair helped Austrian companies establish direct contacts with new socialist countries and sign many optimistic contracts involving large sums of money.

A THOUSANDTH VESSEL FROM THE USSR

Soviet ships often anchor at Antwerp. They annually bring hundreds of thousands of tonnes of cargo from the USSR while taking on board in Antwerp a considerable portion of the import goods for the Soviet Union. The major Belgian port lies on one of the main foreign trade routes and provides for the growing stream of cargo between the USSR and other states.

A celebration was recently arranged in the Antwerp port when the one-thousandth call was made in 1983 by a Soviet ship. The celebration was held on board the "Transport ship Kola", a Murmansk vessel, with modern equipment, which called at the port to take several thousand steel pipes manufactured in France, West Germany and Belgium for use in the Soviet gas and oil fields.

The port's deputy general director, warmly welcomed the arrival of the Soviet vessel and hopes to mark such occasions in the port as often as possible.



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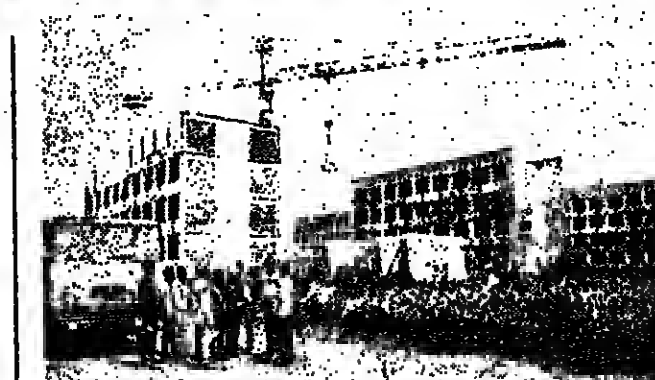
"ELEKTRONIKA B3-36": four arithmetics, natural and decimal logarithms, direct and inverse trigonometric functions, square rooting, π , plus memory functions.

"ELORG-38": four arithmetics, natural and decimal logarithms, $1/x$, direct and inverse trigonometric functions, factorial, square rooting, π , and clears last wrong input.

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The USSR and Ghana cooperate in many economic and technical projects. This country is assisting in the completion of a gold beneficiation factory at Tarkwa.

It is building a vocational training centre at Tema and a reinforced-concrete production facility at Accra.

Soviet civil engineers form so important link in the operation of the PRERAD house building combine which is planning to build 200 modern buildings to accommodate three thousand people.

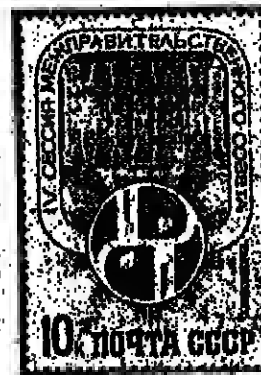
In the photo: PRERAD built houses in a new development at Tema.

He stressed that the ship was moored at a new modern terminal jointly built by Soviet-Belgian companies which handle sea cargoes. V. Kuznetsov, the general director of the leading Transworld Marine Agency company, told our correspondent that the number of Soviet calls in Belgian ports grew noticeably in 1983.

A ceremony was held on board the "Kola" attended by numerous officials of the city hall and Antwerp's port.

Philately

UNESCO function marked by stamp



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 10-kopek stamp to mark the 4th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the UNESCO International Programme for the Development of Communications, which was recently held in Tashkent, capital of Soviet Uzbekistan.

WHAT'S ON!

September 13-16

THEATRES

Kremnia Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 14 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet). 18 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 13 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera). 14 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri" (opera). 15 — Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera). 18 — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet).

Sizdalsky and Nezhnevich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 15 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 13 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 15 — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads". 18 — Zhurbin, "Pansolov".

FILMS

Week of Korean Film. Cinema: "Gorky" (21/10 Komotinsky Prospekt). Metro: Frunzenskaya.

Tenby-Bappers (Leslie St. dics, USSR). A story about apples to the pre-war years. Cinema: "Lesnaya" (12/10-14/10 Ulbricht St.). Metro: Solntsevskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (14/10-16/10 vostochnaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 13, 14, 15, 16 — "A Handshake", a variety programme, featuring solo, duo, trio and other pop groups. Variety Theatre (28/10-30/10 vostochnaya Embankment, 13/10-16/10). Evenings with the Mayday Theatre actors. "A Pretty Woman, in the play. "A Flower and a Down Looking on the Moon".

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall. USSR and Union (25 Gorky St.). Until 15/10. Nikolai Ponomarev. A water drawing, sketches, water colour, gouache and the works "The Moscow Kremlin Childhood" and "The Old Days".

1st Monday, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro: Pushkinskaya. Volleybuses 1, 12, 20.

Moscow Art Theatre Museum (at Froyed Khudzheshvennogo Tsar). Scenery etchings and costumes for the Moscow Art Theatre by V. Vilyams. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Prospekt Marx.

SPORTS

Football. Lenin Central Stadium, 14 — Spartak (Moscow, USSR) vs LKS (Helsinki, Finland).

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 15 — Moscow Lokomotiv vs Smolensk 1947, 7 p.m.

The Spartak vs HNK encounter is the first match for the Moscow club in the UEFA Cup tournament.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Volodyarskaya 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Taxis 2.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service: twenty kopeks on the meter. To begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Commercial cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

FIELD HOCKEY

Yung Pioneer Stadium 131 Leningradsky Prospekt, 15 and 16 — USSR women's championship. Moscow: Krylya Sovetov vs Moscow SKIF. 6 p.m. (both days).

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 14 and 16 — Racetrack and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

September 13-16

Mainly dry on September 13-14. SE wind, 3-7 mps. Temperatures will range from 4-9°C at night and 15-19°C during the day. Later brief rains are expected. W and NW wind, 3-10 mps. Temperature will drop to 11-15°C.